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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# GOV. BRADLEY

The Movement is Pushed Along by Kentucky Republicans.

HIS RECENT COURSE INDORSED

Ex-Governor St. John on the Prohibition Platform.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19 .- At a meetevery congressional district in the state, held at the Galt House last night, resolutions were adopted indersing the course of Gov. Bradley during the session of the legislature, approving the action of the state central committee in presenting his name as a suitable candidate for President, and pledging those present to support his candidacy by sending an instructed Bradley delegation to St. Louis.

Missionaries will be sent into those states which have doubtful or uninstructed delegations, and a hot fight will be made for the leading Kentucky republican. Gov. Bradley came in at midnight, and

when told of the action of the meeting made a short speech, thanking them for their good words and pledging himself to keep Kentucky's name untarnished.

#### NOT IN THE FIELD. Ex-Gov. St. John Favors a Broad-

Gauge Platform. PITTSBURG, March 19.-In a letter to Chairman Castle of the national prohibition party, ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas writes that, while he is out of the contest for the presidential nomination, he will be in Pittsburg to make a strong fight for a broad-gauge platform. The delegates, he says, will not be able to avoid a bitter

battle in the convention over the adoption of a platform. The broad and narrow gauge people are about evenly divided. There ar able men on both sides and the indications are that the fight will be warm. In reference to it Chairman Castle said: "Tais contest seems inevitable, and we have concluded there is nothing to be gained

by trying to avoid it. I don't believe the fight will hurt the party. It will be bitter but we will come out of it thoroughly united with a good platform, splendid candidates and everybody in good nature." PROVIDING FOR DELEGATES.

#### Plans of the Business Men's League at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.-The Business Men's League of St. Louis has established a bureau of information to supplement the work of the committee on finding accommo dations for the delegates and visitors to St Louis during the republican convention and during the populist and anti-bimetallic convention in July. The boarding houses of ments are being made to furnish accommo dations to at least 30,000 visitors, in addition to those the hotels can take care of It is believed that the managers of the Mo Kinley campaign, who have rented the exposition building complete for the entire re-publican convention week, will also put cots in some sections of the building.

## REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

Conventions Held in Congressional Districts. FRANKFORT, Ind., March 19.-The ninth

congressional district republican convention today named as delegates to the nation ai convention D. A. Coulter of Frankfor and C. N. Williams of Crawfordsville elector, James B. Christian of Noblesville McKinley was indorsed for President. NORTH VERNON, Ind., March 19.-The fourth congressional district republican con-vention today named as delegates to the national convention P. H. Montgomery of Seymour and A. E. Nowling of Lawrence burg; elector, Donald McCullum of Versalles. M. B. Sulser was nominated for Con-

## REVEALED THE PLOT.

A Train Robber Weakened and Informed the Authorities.

TULARE, Cal., March 19.-Two officer. were shot and a train robber named Daniel McCole was killed in an attempt to hold up the south-bound New Orleans express near here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The attempted robbery was one of th most daring that has taken piace in California, and probably would have succeeded if it had not been for the weakening of on of the robbers. Last night officers in this city were informed that an attempt would be made early this morning to hold up the "Sun Set limited." The man who gave the information gave the details of the plot and said that at first he intended to take

part in the robbery.
Under Sheriff Earl Daggett and Consta ble Reed, armed with shotguns, went to the place where the robbery was to take place and awaited the approach of the robbers The robbers changed their plans, however, and decided to hold up the New Orleans express. Three bandits boarded the train at Selma, two climbing on the rear of th baggage car, and the other one on the

As the train pulled out of Goshen the rob-ber who had revealed his companions' plot left the train without their knowing it, rushed into the telegraph office and told the operator to tell the sheriff's party here that the robbers had changed their plans The officers hastened back to meet the train, and boarded the engine at Tagus The robbers did not intend to make their presence known until after the train bad pulled out from the station, but the officer:

saw the men and opened fire. The bandits returned the voiley, and Sheriff Daggett was shot through the lungs sustaining a wound that will probably prove fatal. Constable Reed was shot in the shoulder. McCole, who is believed to have been one of the Dalton gang, was killed. The other robber escaped.

## TO SEIZE THE BERMUDA.

Circulars Sent to Collectors by Secretary Carlisle.

The following telegram, authorizing the selzure of the filibustering steamer Ber muda, under certain stated conditions, has been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to all collectors of customs along the South Atlantic coast. As the Bermuda has about thirty hours the start of the telegram, it is rot expected that she will be interfered with, except, perhaps, by Spanish cruisers when she arrives in Cuban waters:

"Collector customs, Somer's Point, N. J. reports filibustering expedition for Cuba was transferred from steamer Atlantic City to another steamer, probably the Bermuda, off Great Egg Harbor inlet yesterday morn-ing at 8 o'clock, said to be composed of General Garcia and several followers. "If vessel is carrying an expedition sisting of arms and men, in violation of Title 67. Revised Statutes of the United States, seize her if she arrives within your jurisdiction. The fact that a vessel car-ries a cargo of arms is not sufficient of itself to authorize a seizure. If necessary, communicate with any revenue cutter and

with the United States attorney.

A Petition in Behalf of the Columbia Telephone Company.

Present Prices Are Claimed to Be Exorbitant-Other Matters of Local Interest.

The Vice President today laid before the Senate a numerously signed petition from citizens of Washington asking for the passage of the bill incorporating the Columbia Telephone Company. The petitioners re-IN POLITICAL CIRCLES cite the main provisions of this bill and then declare: "The citizens of Washington and the District of Columbia are now forced to pay an exorbitant price for a ing of leading republicans, representing limited and inefficient telephone service because of the fact that the American Bell Telephone Company owns the controlling interest in the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and there is in existence a contract between the American Bell Telephone and the Western Union Telegraph Company wherein it obligates itself not to reduce the rates for telephone service unless competition makes it neces-

sary to do so.

"Tae Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is subject to this contract, and the citizens of Washington are powerless to secure relief unless a new company is chartered. As citizens of Washington we chartered. As citizens of Washington we believe that we are entitled to prompt and immediate relief at the hands of Congress, and believing that the Columbia telephone bill, if passed, with an amendment, providing for the subways, recommended by the Commissioners, would accomplish the ends desired, we earnestly request your early and favorable consideration of this bill."

Instructors of the Deaf. Senator McMillan today introduced a bill to incorporate the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in the District of

Opening Seventeenth Street. A bill was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Gibson, directing the District Commissioners to open and grade 17th street from Florida avenue to Park street to the width of ninety feet through such lands as are not already dedicated. It di-rects condemnation proceedings to be had according to chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District in all cases necessary. The money required is to be paid out of the treasury, one-half to be deducted from the District revenues. The cost of grading and regulating shall not cost of grading and regulating shall not exceed \$7,000.

MR. CHANDLER'S IDEA.

Popular Elections for Senators and for Certain Federal Officers.

Senator Chandler today gave notice of an amendment that he intends to offer to the resolution, now pending, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. His amendment is as follows: "The President and Vice President, the justices of the courts, each within his own judiciai district or circuit, and the postmasters and collectors of revenue, shall be elected at the time and places and in the manner provided for electing Representatives. Cor gress shall make rules and regulations for such elections, and for temporarily filling vacancies, and may prescribe the length of the terms of such officers, except the President and Vice President.'

A Site for Government Printing Office Mr. McLachlan has introduced a bill in the House providing for the acquisition of square 862, at a cost of \$275,000, as a site for a government printing office. This square is bounded by D, E and 7th street and Maryland avenue northeast. The bill authorizes the commencement of a suitable building on this site for a printing office.

### DISCOUNTING MCKINLEY CLAIMS. An Alabama Republican Who Sava a

Word for Reed. Truman H. Aldrich, a republican from Birmingham, Ala., who is interested in the fron industry, and is a contestant for the seat in the House now occupied by Mr. Underwood, made sarcastic comments today on the McKinley boom in his state: "McKinley will have not to exceed six delegates, and probably not more than

three. His managers claim eleven. They are sending out a lot of misinformation for The outburst in the newspapers this morning was intended for its influence on Inwhere delegates are being elected The claims of McKinley's managers in other southern states are just as miseading. They claim Mississippi, but Lynch, Reed man, has the delegates, and the alleged McKinley delegation is a contesting one. They are making large claims in Louisiana, and have but a single delegate from that state."

#### LOCAL MATTERS AT ANNAPOLIS. Progress of the Bultimore, Chest peake and Western Railway Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19 .- At noon the bill to incorporate the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Western railway came up on its second reading as unfinished business. This proposed road is said to be backed by Washington capitalists, and the bill, as introduced by Mr. Markell of Frederick, confers on the corporation extensive powers, including the right of entry into Baltimore and to the lines of the District of Columbia in Prince George's county. The provisions for subscriptions at the rate of \$10,000 per mile from the counties through which the road will pass were stricken out, but all the privileges as to termini and rights of way in every section of the state were preserved. and the bill ordered engrossed for third reading. The fight against it is hot, but it will probably pass in some form, as the members from the southern Maryland counties, Including Speaker Mudd, and other sec-

ions through which the road will pass, are energetically working for it.

W. P. Lyons, Dr. H. J. Berkley and Victor G. Bloede appeared before the house committee on railroads today to protest against vard bill to consolidate the electric raillines between Baltimore and Washington. The clause they oppose provides that upon consolidating, a stockholder of any company consolidating with the Co-lumbia and Maryland railway voting against said consolidation or declining to assent to it shall be paid by the consolidat-

assent to it shall be paid by the consolidated company the actual market value of the stock held by him of the companies so consolidated, and if the parties interested cannot agree as to the value of such stock the same shall be submitted to arbitration, one arbiter to be appointed by each party, and the two so appointed to choose a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitras shall be final.

This provision, the opponents declared. This provision, the opponents declared

amounts to confiscation of private prop-Governor Lowndes has named Almont Barnes as justice of the peace of the twelfth district of Prince George's county.

Disbarments.

Thomas G. Pike of Laurel, Ind., and Fred. W. Seher of Sandusky, Ohio, have been disbarred from practice before the Interior Department for unprofessional conduct in the management

The Conference Resolutions Further Debated in the Senate.

THE BAYARD CENSURE RESOLUTIONS

The American Ambassador's Action Severely Criticised.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTS

In the Senate today Mr. Davis (Minn.) chairman of the committee on territories. reported favorably the bill to admit New Mexico to statehood.

A resolution authorizing the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for canal and locks on Columbia river, Oregon, amounting to \$20,000, was passed. Several changes in the names of Senate committees were made on motion of Mr. Aldrich of the committee on rules. The committee on epidemic diseases will hereafter be known as the committee on public

health and national quarantine. Other standing committees will be known as the committee on forestry reservation and pro-tection of game, committee on the univer-sity of the United States and committee on corporations in the District of Columbia.

The bill was passed authorizing the building of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Knoxville, Tenn.

The Cuban Resolutions. Mr. Sherman insisted at 12:30 on going on with the Cuban question, resisting the im-

portunities of several Senators to take up minor bills. Mr. Sherman stated that Mr. Mills (Tex.), who was entitled to the floor on the Cuban debate, was sick in bed. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) was then recognized in support of the Cuban resolutions. He spoke of the ineffectual effort of 125.

000 Spanish soldiers to put down the up-rising. Cuba was smaller in area than the state of Virginia and yet Virginia had a debt of less than thirty millions, while \$300,000,000 of Spain's debt was secured by the customs duties of Cuba. It was an extersion to this hemisphere of Great Britain's course in placing Egypt under the lash in order to meet the Egyptian debt. The greed of Spanish bondholders was at the bottom of Cuba's slavery to Spain.

The American people thrilled with sympathy for Cuba, said he, and yet Sentors stood here quibbling over a report as

to the facts.
"Let us pass a joint resolution," declared Mr. Stewart, "and throw the responsibility on the President for thwarting the resolu-

Mr. Gray's Position.

Mr. Gray (Del.) said that as a member of the committee on foreign relations he had withheld his assent from the conference report, accepting the House resolutions. He regarded the original Senate resolutions as preferable, and it was consistent with the dignity of the Senate to insist upon the form which had command-ed such overwhelming strength in the Senate. The Senator spoke of the widespread sentiment in this country in had no right in international law to find fault. fault. The Senate resolutions expressed this sentiment and opinion of the Amerian people, doing so without unnecessary ffensiveness.

There was no reason why the Senate should now abandon its position, thus contemptuously sweeping aside an expression Mr. Siewart interrupted to ask if it was not true, outside of all matters of phrase-ology, that the pending resolutions accom-plished every desired result and carried

the question to the President.

Mr. Gray conceded that this was true yet in a question of this gravity and eacy words and phrases meant much. He proceeded to say that he abated nothing in his support of the original resolutions. He pointed cut that the authorized statement of Premier Canovas del Castillo of Spain to a New York paper had specifically spoken of this conflict as a "civil war." It was a self-evident war, with 120,000 Span-ish soldlers in the field.

Spain and Her Provinces.

A controversy arose when Mr. Gray asserted that the present war was precipitated by Spain's failure to carry out her promises to Cuba, made at the close of the former rebellion.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut said this asser the effect it will have on other states. tion was frequently made, but no evidence was given, and he asked if the committee

Mr. Hale also asked if the committee did not know that Gen. Campos, who is so lauded in contradistinction to Gen. Weyler, had stated that Spain had carried out in detail all material promises, and was proceeding to enlarge the conditions of au-tonomy and home rule in Cuba when this struggle broke out Mr. Hale said he had

the documents to show this.

Mr. Hoar also took a hand in upholding this view. He said Mr. Sherman had de-clared that Spain had broken all her promises except in the abolition of slavery. of these promises was said to be for Cuban representation in the Spanish cortes. Mr. Hoar said he understood the Senator from

Mr. Sherman responded that his assertions were based on a letter written by General Campos July 27, 1879, at Madrid, a year after the close of the war, stating that Spain had not fulfilled her promises, that abuses of all kinds existed, that natives were excluded from all participation in gov-

Mr. Hale responded that he had the record showing the actual number of Cubans in the Spanish cortes. Every man of them was now against the revolt. The Senator insisted that Spain had carried out every one of her promises, save those of a minor character. Mr. Hale added: "I speak with some feeling, because I am laboring under a sense of indignation at the suppression of facts. The committee has kept the facts

"Does the Senator know," questioned Mr. Gallinger, sharply, "that the Cubans can-not hold a meeting without having it suppressed by some Spanish functionary?".

Mr. Hale answered that this was a general condition on which he was not formed, and not pertinent to this question. During his remarks Mr. Gray caused great amusement by the remark to Mr. Hale: call the attention of the Senator from Spain." There was a round of laughter, in which Mr. Hale did not join, and Mr. Gray quickly corrected the apparent inadvertence by adding: "I should say, the Senator from

ence to the "Senator from Spain," each time quickly correcting it amid suppressed time quickly correcting to the bloody Span-laughter. He referred to the bloody Span-in the last Cuban rebellion de claring to be pirates any one found in insurrection on the high seas. "Did not the federal government seek to do this in 1860?" asked Mr. Hale.

Mr. Gray frequently repeated his refer-

"God forbid that that be true," answered Mr. Gray. Mr. Hale said the federal order was not "Why was it not carried out?" asked Mr Morgan, rising quickly.
"It could not be," answered Mr. Hale. "No, you did not dare to attempt it," said

Mr. Morgan. Mr. Chilton Wants a Joint Resolution. Mr. Chilton (Texas) followed Mr. Gray in support of a proper recognition of Cuban belligerency, expressing his preference for (Continued on Second Page.)

No More Money Required at Present for the Next Week.

An Effort to Provide Opportunity for the Poor to Earn Money and Save It.

Mr. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the emergency relief committee, sends the fol-

lowing to The Star: "The emergency relief committee ask the courtesy of your columns for the purpose of withdrawing the special appeal recently made through the press for the assistance of the deserving poor of the District. The committee believe that with the amount now on hand, carefully bestowed, and the prospect of the speedy resumption of work in various directions, no more contributions will be needed.

'The committee desire to express many thanks for the prompt and generous response which has been made to its appeal. While the winter has been an open one, and the demands less than last year, the committee cannot but feel that the fact that only a little over \$2,000 has been asked that only a little over \$2,000 has been asked this year for relief purposes justifies the change of methods which have been adopted by the Associated Charities, and calls for a wider support of the new organization in its attempts to eradicate beg-gary and diminish and alleviate poverty and suffering without demoralizing those

One hundred and twenty-five cases daily is the lowest average that has been investigated by the agents of the Associated Charities during the past ten days, and although the suffering has not decreased to any appreciable extent the emergency relief committee has withdrawn its call for aid for the reason that sufficient money has been subscribed, it is thought, to tide over the emergency resulting from the cold

snap of a few days ago.

With the arrival of sunshine and warm weather this afternoon, there is no doubt in the mind of Secretary Wilson that the situation will be relieved to such an extent in a few days that the Associated Charities will be able to meet all demands, and any funds remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the emergency relief committee may then be retained for another possible emergency. Unless there should be some unexpected turn of affairs it will not be necessary to call on the public for assistance until next winter, or perhaps not at that time.

Secretary Wilson desires it understood that none of the money subscribed in answer to the call of the committee has been or will be used by the Associated Charities, except for the purpose of affording direct and emphatic retief. It is claimed that the manner in which the work of relief has been carried on during the present winter has been a valuable lesson, and has also tended to elevate the poor of the

#### Teaching Prudence. They have found out that unless in cases

of sickness or starvation assistance will not be rendered, providing other special reasons do not exist. If a person is able to work he has learned that he must make an energetic effort to secure employment or tak the consequences, and that he will not be furnished a livelihood, as has been the case in some instances heretofore, by the gener-ous people of the District of Columbia. During the coming sun mer it is proposed o establish a provident savings fund, under the auspices of the Associated Charities The proposition is to induce the poor people who usually manage to get along nicely in warm weather, to make an effort to save something, deposits even as low as one penny being received. Secretary Wilson thinks that many families could save enough during the summer months to keep them in fuel all winter. What they need is encouragement, and it is the intention to urge the class in question to make a spurt, so to speak, and start bank accounts. This they will not do at present, for there are no banks here where such small deposits will be received. The cortributions in response to the call

of the emergency relief committee, received through The Evening Star and Mr. John Joy Edson, up to this afternoon amount to

## THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

A Meeting Held Today to Compare Results by the Members.

The regular weekly meeting of the Venezuelan boundary commission was held today, in advance of the usual day, owing to the fact that a mass of material has on foreign relations knew the assertion to been collected ready for consideration at the hands of the entire commission. Justice Brewer, the president of the commission, was not present, being called out of the city to Texas by the serious Illness there of his daughter. There is now before the commission the British case as comprised in the blue book, the Venezuelan case in part, included in several pamphlets prepared by Mr. Scruggs, the counsel for the Venezuelan government, and a mass of matter collected directly by the commision, through the State Department, the Library of Congress, and several expert geographers, who have been engaged in that work. Necessarily this matter has Ohio was totally mistaken on this point.
"Did the committee stand by Mr. Sherman in this mistake, or did they not?" asked at the session today there was a rection of results so fer obtained been parceled out among the individual members of the commission for study, and parison of results so far obtained. This work is expected to last some time, and it is probable that the commission will daily meetings in furtherance of probable that the commission will hold

## COMMANDER BRICE.

Controller Bowler Says He May Accept the Fish Commissionership. Judge Bowler, controller of the treasury,

who has passed upon many such questions, told a Star reporter today that the law prohibiting any officer of the United States from holding two offices, the combined compensation of which exceeds \$2,500, does not apply to the case of Commander J. J. Brice of the navy, recently pominated as commissioner of fish and fisheries, for the reason that retired naval officers are expressly exempted from the prohibition in question. In support of this statement he quoted section 2 of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, approved July 31, 1894, as follows: "No person who July 31, 1894, as 10110ws: "No person who holds an office the salary or compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of \$2,500, shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached, unless specially heretofore or heretached, unless specially heretofore or here-after specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the army or navy, whenever they may be elected to public office, or whenever the President shall appoint them to office, by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-ate."

This statute seems to cover the case and to indicate clearly that Commissioner Brice may accept the civil office without sacrific-ing his pay as an officer on the retired list of the navy. His nomination as fish commis sioner is now before the Senate.

A New Federal Prison. The Attorney General has approved the deed for a site of forty acres for the new United States penitentiary at Walla Walla, Wash. The appropriation for site and buildings is \$30,000, and the site is purchased for \$4,000. The building plans are being prepared. The land sought abuts on the city of Walla Walla and is considered.

# DISTRICT IN CONGRESS MORE CUBAN TALK THE CRISIS PASSED THE REED BOOM DR. KERSHNER'S CASE

It Will Begin to Have Its Innings

MASSACHUSETTS TO FIRST DECLARE

The Peril McKinley Will Encounter at St. Louis.

SPORTING MAN'S VIEW

The Reed boom is on the cards now for few innings. Massachusetts will speak next week, and will give the Maine man a handsome indorsement. Henry Cabot Lodge will prepare the resolutions, which are expected to be explicit on the money question, and will bead the state's delega tion to St. Louis. He may also present Mr. Reed's name to the convention. Following Massachusetts at easy stages will be the other New England states, and thus the promise of a united New England support for Mr. Reed will be redeemed.

### The Peril to McKinley.

The difference between the Reed boom and the McKinley boom is now clearly outlined. The McKinley boom is arrayed against the field. Its managers, taking all the risks of aggressive maneuvering, are playing for the nomination on the first ballot if possible, and not later than the third ballot in any event. Their policy involves peril. They are contesting for delegates in almost every quarter, and are encountering at one point or another every rival boom in the field. When they get to St. Louis, therefore, it will be necessary for them to have the game already in hand or else to know positively just where to go for the votes they may still be lacking. General negotiations, it is thought, will hardly be possible, as the managers other booms will be reluctant to treat with those of whom they have unpleasant recollections from the primaries. Everybody will be grumpy, and in a humor, it is predicted, to combine against rather than with the

#### The Reed Boom Healthy.

But the Reed boom, the Reed men believe, will at that stage of the game be in a healthy and an attractive condition. It may be small as compared with the McKinley boom, but will contain great possibilities of growth. It will not be carrying or dodging any resentments. It will not have antagonized any other boom in that boom's own bailiwick. It will be not only on speaking erms, but on terms of good will with all the other booms. In any general combina-tion it will stand well. Neither Platt, nor Quay, nor Manderson, nor Davis, nor Cul-lom will give it the cold shoulder. Even the Allison boom, which will recognize in it a dangerous rival, will yet treat it with cir-cumspection. So, as the Reed men declare, in case of a deadlock, or even an ordinarily protracted tussle, their favorite will be the most promising man before the convention. Men will go to his support for three reasons: (1) He has made no enemies in the pri

(2) He is a tip-top republican, of national proportions.

(3) He would make a safe and an all-round progressive President.

A Sporting Man's View.

A representative of The Star asked a prominent sporting man today how betting on the St. Louis event was going. "I have heard of but one bet as yet." was the reply, "and that was ten dollars to ten cents that Quay wouldn't be nominated. It's a little early. But many will go up later. If McKinley lacks a few votes at St. Louis he will be like the fellow at poker who needs one card to complete a straight flush. It will be mighty important and mighty hard for him to get that card. Ogling the deck with a sweet expression won't get it. If he does get it in the draw, he will, of course, sweep the stakes. But if he doesn't get it, he is gone. Reed or Allison, coming in on a good solid pair may build on that in the draw and win The man who is so very close to a big thing is frequently the farthest away from it. That sounds contradictory, but it's a fact. But, as I said before, if McKinley only needs one card and gets it, he'll be

POST OFFICE WEATHER FORECASTS

The New Wenther Stamps Will Be Used Next Week. Postmaster Willett's idea of stamping weather forecasts on letters will go into use next week. Washington will be the first, and for several months, the only office in the country that will send out these predictions, although the scheme strikes the postmasters of the country favorably, and many applications have come to the Post Office Department for the necessary stamps.

First Assistant Postmaster General Jones answered forty letters yesterday inquiring about the weather stamps, and asking for them as soon as any can be had. The department has no money available to make the weather stamps, and the weather bureau has made those to be used in the Washington office. They consist of ten words, such as "rain," "colder," "warmer," "snow," "cyclone," etc., cut in semi-circu-lar dies, that go around the stamp aiready used on the backs of letters. These dies cost \$3.50 apiece, and all the large offices require a great many duplicates. Chicago would need 300 and New York 200. In the post office appropriation for the next fisca year the contingent fund will be availab for providing these weather stamps, and it is likely that the Agricultural Department will have funds available to pay part of the

The use of the forecast stamps in the Washington office will serve as a demon stration of their value, and after that ther be no difficulty in introducing them The weather bureau will telephone to the oostmaster at 10 o'clock each forecast of the weather of the following day, and from that hour forward it wil appear on all letters passing through the

Personal Mention. Dr. Kinsey of Ohio, who has been with his daughter, M. Belle Kinsey, for some time, has returned home.

Commodore Edward Cotter, U. S. N. retired, is at the Ebbitt. Lieutenant Edward McCracken of the Naval Academy is in the city.

Captain Charles Wilcox, medical corps, stationed at the Military Academy, is in the city, on leave of absence. He is stop-

ping at 1901 I street.
Second Lieutenant Adrian S. Fleming, fourth artillery, has reported at Wash-ington barracks for duty. Lieutenant F. O. Ferriss, first infantry, s at 2108 O street.

A Medal of Honor.

The President has awarded a medal of honor to John M. Tobin, late captain company I, ninth Massachusetts infantry, for gallantry in action at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. This officer voluntarily took command of the regiment while ad-futant and bravely fought from 3 p.m. until dusk, rallying and reforming the regi-ment under fire, twice picking up the regi-mental flag (the color bearer having been what down) and placing it in worthy hands.

The President Has Finally Acted, but the Result is Not Known.

A General Impression That the Sen tence of Dismissal Has Been Mitigated.

The somewhat celebrated case of Medical Inspector Edward Kershner of the navy has at last been disposed of, but the character of the action has not yet been made public. Action was taken vesterday as a dent and the Secretary of the Navy. No case in recent years has attracted so much attention in naval circles as this, probably more because of the length of time it has been under consideration than from

any other single circumstance. Dr. Kershner's troubles began a little over a year ago, while he was serving on the New York as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron, and was the immediate result of a difference of opinion with Admiral Meade, com.nanding the fleet, and with Capt. R. B. Evans, commanding the flagship New York. The vessel was at anchor in a West Indian port at the time. A sailor was sick on a merchantman lying in the same harbor, and Dr. Kershner was requested by its captain to go to his relief. Capt. Evans indorsed request. Dr. Kershner declined to go, however, on the broad ground that the man might be suffering from a contagious fever, in which event his going there might jeopardize the health of the warship. He suggested that one of the local physicians be summoned to attend the case.

### A False Statement Alleged.

Considerable correspondence followed between Admiral Meade, Capt. Evans and Dr. Kershner, in the course of which it was alleged that the medical officer was guilty of making a false statement, particularly in having denied furnishing a statement of the case in vindication of his own action to a friend in New York city, through whom it found its way into the newspapers in violation of a naval regulation prohibiting naval officers from making comments in the public prints on official matters.

Dr. Kershner was tried by general courtmartial on several charges, the most serious of which was that he had told a falsehood. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. In the regular course of events the case was considered by the Secretary of the Navy, who approved the sentence, and submitted the case to the President for his action. This was in May last, and the case has been in the President's hands ever since. The the President's hands ever since. The medical officer had an excellent record prior to this affair, and has many strong friends, who have made strenuous efforts to induce the President to mitigate the sentence and save him from the disgrace of dismissal on such a charge.

### Effort of His Friends.

Mr. E. C. Benedict of New York, the President's host of last summer, is one of dismissal from the navy. The Secretary of ner, who is now in arrest in New York city, informing him of the President's action on the court-martial proceedings.

Out of courtesy to him the President's ac-

that the President has approved the find-ings, but has mitigated the sentence of dismissal to a long period of suspension from rank and duty. It is possible, however, that he has decided to give Dr. Kershner another chance, and has ordered

#### a reconsideration of the entire case. PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

One to Be Reported, but Little Cer-

tainty of Its Passing. Representative Powers of Vermont, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee. says he thinks the committee will agree on some sort of a bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad debts. The general impression in Congress is that the outcome will be a funding bill in the nature of an extension, scmething after the suggestions the railroad people are making.

Mr. Powers says: "I have no idea what

sort of a bill will be reported, but the committee will get on that soon, and some sort of a measure will be reported, I think. Whether anything can be passed through the House at this session, I cannot pro dict. There is such a wide difference of opinion on the subject that it is hard to judge whether anything can pass." A resolution looking toward joint action of the House and Senate committees in the preparation of a Pacific railroad bill was taken today by the former body. A resolution proposed by Mr. Wright of Massachu A resolusetts was adopted by the House Pacific rai road committee, calling for the appoint-

ment of a committee of five to review all plans for the settlement of the Pacific railread debt presented to the committee, and to recommend to the committee a bill, and the trailread to the committee a bill, and in their work to co-operate with the Serate committee. Chairman Powers appointed as the committee: Republicans, Powers of Vermont, Wright of Massachusetts, Faris of Indiana; democrats, Kyle of Mississippi, Sulzer of

Much interest is being taken by the members from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and adjacent states in the effort to secure govadjacent states in the entort to secure government aid for the Sioux City branch, and many petition; are coming to the committee from those states.

Mr. John C. Coombs of Boston, the representative of the Sloux City Credit Commutation Company, was given a second hearing by the House committee on Pacific hearing by the House committee on Pacific railroads today. He urged the committee to incorporate in whatever plan it might adopt a provision for the building of the Sicux City branch, which was contemplated in the original Pacific railroad acts. For

this purpose he asked that \$4,500,000 be se aside from the sinking fund in the treasur established by the Thurman act. Mr. Coombs complained that the Central Pacific and Union Pacific representatives did not stand by any one plan of funding for a long enough time to enable him to present a proposition to the committee based on their Mr. Coombs presented to the committee the draft of a bill outlining his plan. It provides for a road from Sioux City to the main line of the Union Pacific at or near North Platte, Neb.; that bonds issued for the road shall be secured by a first mort-gage and shall be thirty year bonds at 3 per cent. The road is to be entitled to free exchange with the Union Pacific and any

Representative Shafroth of Colorado explained to the committee his plan for the adjustment of the Pacific railroad debts by foreclosure. Pow-Wow With the President. A delegation of Kickapoo chiefs, gorreous in colored blankets, feathers and

naint, had a brief pow-wow with the Presi-

dent at the White House today in opposi-tion to the proposed division of their lands into severalty. Government Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, \$188,188. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$508,471; customs, \$799,239; miscellaneous, \$11,456.

## TESTIMONY ALL IN

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Evidence Submitted in the Milliken Case Today.

## THE DEFENDANT ON THE STAND

Senators Testify to the Good Character of the Accused.

result of a conference between the Presi- PRAYERS OF THE DEFENSE

The Milliken "housebreaking" case was continued this morning in Criminal Court No. 2 before Judge Cole. The trial has, naturally, aroused the greatest interest in the community. Were there no other proof of this, it would be amply demonstrated by the pressure for admission to the court rcom this morning.

Yesterday afternoon, after The Star's report closed, Mr. McKenney finished his testimony, but the cross-examination added but little to the evidence he had already

He was followed by Special Officer Caldwell, who arrested Milliken. He described the details of the affair as he saw them, having been attracted to the spot by the sound of a police whistle blown by Mr. W. C. McIntyre. The only thing he heard Milliken say was that he was not a burglar. Milliken made no resistance, and the policeman accompanied him only as far as to the custody of the patrol driver.

It was surprising to see how many prom-



Milliken on the Stand

inent members of the local bar seemed to Dr. Kershner's stanchest friends, and is have nothing else to do today but occupy credited with having so far prevented his seats in Judge Cole's court room and follow the details of this remarkable trial. Yesterthe details of this remarkable trial. Yesterday afternoon Senator Bate and the Navy today wrote a letter to Dr. Kersh- Harris, who are friends of the defendant, were in court, and sat just back of the Dis-

out of courtesy to him the President's action will not be made public until after its communication to him. Inasmuch as he will undoubtedly receive the Secretary's letter tomorrow, it is probable that the official promulgation of the result will not be delayed beyond that date.

The general impression in naval circles is that the President has approved the first that the President has approved the first. Peter Harper, Conrad J. Krahling, M. B. Flynn, Joseph E. Mead, Orlando Smith, Jo-seph H. Goodrich and Charles M. Jones.

Miss Phillips Recalled. The first witness this morning was Miss Elinor Phillips, the sister of the "lady in the case." She was recalled by the government and asked whether she had made an examination of the front parlor windows on the night in question. She replied that shortly after 10 o'clock, before she retired, she walked into the parlor and saw that everything was all right. She did not see or hear any ore in the room. After the excitement of that night she was again in the parler and noticed that the front window overlooking the steps was open, al-

though the blinds were closed. In answer to a question from Judge Goode, the witness stated that there was no light in the parlor when she first went into the room. At this point Mr. Birney announced that the case for the government was closed. Without a moment's delay, the defense called as their first witness the defendant

## himself, Benjamin Harrison Milliken.

The Defendant Testifies. Milliken was examined by Judge Goode. He stated that he came to this city from Tennessee in 1893. He first secured employment on the Washington Post, and later obtained a clerkship in the interstate commerce commission. After that he was appointed clerk of the Senate Ford's Theater committee, the position he held last

Continuing, the witness said that he first met Miss Gertrude Phillips in August or September, 1883. He met her at the house where he took his meals at the time, near



where the Phillips' then lived. Gradually his feeling toward her ripened into a sincere affection, so that he came to be fonder of her than he ever was of any other wo-man. He made her many presents that were as handsome as he could afford, and it was his expectation that they would be married just as soon as the state of his

finances would warrant.

They had a number of "lovers' quarrels," such as often happen, but these were al-ways made up, and the pleasant relations between them were resumed. In June last they had a falling out more

serious than any that had preceded it, and on the evening of July 3 he wrote to Miss Phillips to tell her that he was coming to call the next evening. It was his hope that the misunderstanding might be wiped out. How He Spent the Fourth.

"Now, coming down to July 4," said Judge Goode, "how did you spend the day?"

"About 11 o'clock, after breakfast and a visit to the barber's, I went with a couple of friends to Scanlon's billiard room, on 9th street. I stayed there until 4 o'clock, playing all the time, stopping only lo